NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

### PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WASHINGTON.

THE DARIEN CANAL-THE SUPREME COURT DECISION-PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE-THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT-CON-GRESSIONAL PRINTING-THE QUARTERMAS-TER'S DEPARTMENT-EXHUMING THE RE-MAINS OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869. The treaty made by General Cushing with the Government of Columbia, concedes to the United States the exclusive right to construct an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Columbian Government cedes six miles of land on each side of the canal, one-half for its own benefit, and the other for that of the party undertaking the construction of the work. The Columbian Government is to receive ten per cent of the net income for the first ten years, and after the canal is for, 25 per cent of the net profits. The treaty is to be ratified by the United States within ten months; the surveys to be made within two years after the ratification; the canal begun within five years, and finished within 15 years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and Congress can fix the rate of tolls. The navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents who may seek to avail themselves of its advantages. It is estimated that the canal will cost \$100,000,000. A Company was not long ago organized in New-York, under a charter of that State, with Peter Cooper as President. It is said on distinguished authority that the Company has the capital, and is ready to commence the work. Congress, however, is at liberty to give the preference to this or to any other private Company, or the United States can itself undertake the construction of the canal. The decision made by the Supreme Court to-day,

respecting the validity of contracts made payable in gold prior to the war, and that similar contracts are binding now, on the ground that the law making gold and silver a legal-tender had never been repealed, has caused considerable comment among Members of Congress, and is looked upon as an indication that the Court intend to meet squarely the question of the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act in connection with this matter. I am authorized to state that the Court has not yet decided relative to its opinion upon this question. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Morton from the Joint

Committee appointed to wait on Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax, and notify them of their election to the offices of President and Vice-President, submitted the response of these gentlemen in writing. Mr. Howard from the Joint Committee on Ordnance, reported a most important bill to provide for a commission of ordnance, and to consolidate the ordnance and artillery departments. A long debate took place called up by Mr. Sawyer to pay Mr. McCulloch's Revenue appointees of who could not take the test oath. This bill has already twice passed the Senate but it is very doubtful about its going through a third time. The Conference report on the bill amending certain acts relating to the Navy was laid over for further consideration, some Senators objecting to the large reduction made in the personnel of the Marine Corps. The Indian Appropriation bill occupied most of the afternoon, and was then laid over. It covers 79 pages, and it is hard to tell how many millions of dollars called for by it were voted away, while the few Senators who were present wrote their private letters, or indulged in conversation. At 4 the Senate took a recess until 7, when District

The Joint Committee on Ordnance submitted a report on the feature of heavy guns to-day to the Senate, through the Chairman, Mr. Howard. The report condemns the Rodman system of gun-making adopted in the army, which, while partially success ful in smooth bores, is held to be entirely unreliable in rifles of large caliber. Several of these guns have exploded spontaneously in the foundery while being finished, through excessive tension. The navy as smooth bores, but no better as rifles. Experiments are recommended to determine upon reliable system of fabrication. The failure to secure better gnns the Committee think due to the influence of officers and inventors, who have secured the adoption of their own inventions without due regard to merit. The report contains considerable testimony, and a large amount of technical informa tion of interest to iron-workers. It is accompanied by a bill which creates an Ordnance Commission, composed of army and navy officers and civilians eminent for scientific knowledge, into whose hands it is proposed to place the duty of making experi ments and adopting arms for both army and navy.

of Columbia bills only were considered.

Mr. Ela of New-Hampshire will report in the morning from the Printing Committee a bill providing that the Congressional Printer be directed to re port and print the debates and proceedings of each House of Congress daily. Two copies are to be furnished to Senators and Representatives, one to be deposited in the Post-Office in season for distribution in the morning's mail to members, and the other to be placed on their files by the doorkeeper. Six thousand copies are to be printed in quarto form, to be bound in volumes of convenient size, each to be paged and indexed separately; 1,500 copies to be distributed to Senators, and the remaining copies to the Representatives. Persons requiring copies of the daily report can procure it by sending names and price in advance to the Congressional Printer; and any number of copies of special speeches or proceedings may be obtained at cost, exclusive of composition, provided the order is given before the type is distributed; and in no case shall any document be reset, except by the order of one or both Houses of Congress. The Congressional Globe contract terminates with this Congress, and the bill is intended to provide for the future.

A document of the utmost importance was laid before the House Committee on Military Affairs. to-day, and will receive immediate attention. Some weeks ago Gen. Garfield, the Chairman of the Military Committee, in order to acquaint himself with the workings of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and to learn the causes of the immense outlays thereof, addressed a letter to the Quartermaster-General asking for a detailed statement of the number of persons employed by the Department, what service they performed, and what pay they received. To-day the Quartermaster-General made his return. He reports the total number of persons in the employment of the Department at the present time to be 14.672; of this number 10.494 are civilians and 4.178 enlisted men, detailed for civilian duty, The total pay per month for the civilians employed amounts to \$442,592 04, or \$5,311,004 48 per annum. The amount per month paid to the enlisted men is \$26,121 88, or \$313,462 56 per annum, making a grand total of \$5,634,467 64. The employés are distributed as follows: 905 clerks, 66 agents, 54 superintendents, telegraph operators, 58 storekeepers, 294 messengers, 325 watchmen, 413 blacksmiths, 50 blacksmiths helpers, 67 bricklayers, 1,325 carpenters, 73 engineers, 397 masons, 180 painters, 22 printers, 67 plasterers, 136 of dlers, 17 tinners, 141 wheelwrights, 53 mechanics, 19 boatmen, 174 hostlers, 28 forage-masters, 3,688 teamsters, 220 wagon-masters, 42 cooks, 21 couriers 94 firemen, 43 artificers, 33 farmers, 63 guides, 130 herders, 36 interpreters, 35 mail carriers, 48 packers. 17 quarrymen, 168 scouts, 252 foremen and overseers. 14 sawvers, and 4.613 laborers.

The remaining 243 persons are employed as masters of transportation, inspectors, architects, surveyprs, post-masters, draughtsmen, receivers, stewards, warehousemen, sextons veterinary surgeons detectives, master mechanics, farriers, machinists, pilots, ptumbers, sailmakers, tailors, sawyers, corral masters, drivers, expressmen, hod-carriers, janitors, lumbermen, lime burners, harpess makers, millers,

coxswains, ferrymen, and forage masters. The Military Committee have made similar requests of the Subsistence, Ordinauce, Pay, and other branches of the War Department.

On Saturday afternoon the Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis of the St. John's Episcopal Church made application to President Johnson in behalf of the mother and sister of David E. Harold, who was executed with Mrs. Surratt, Payne, and Atzerodt, July 6, 1865, for Harold's remains, and the order was immediately given. The order was placed in the hands of Mr Joseph Gawler, undertaker, who presented it to the commandant at the arsenal, Gen. Ramsey, and a datail of men was made who soon dug to the box containing the remains, lying between the cases containing the bodies of Payne and Atzerodt, and they were delivered to Mr. Gawley, who at once took them to his establishment on Pennsylvania-ave. The top of the case was found to have decayed and fallen in. The body was removed from the pine case and placed in a fine walnut coffin, ornamented with silver handles and screws, with a plate on the breast inscribed "David Herold, aged 23 years." The flesh had entirely disappeared, the skeleton only remaining: but the clothing appeared to be in a high state of preservation. A phial containing a parchment slip with the name of the deceased was found in the box and handed to his mother. The coffin containing the remains was removed in a hearse to-day at 12 o'clock from Mr. Gawler's establishment, to the Congregational Cemetery, where it was met by the mother and five sisters of deceased, and the Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, the Pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church. It was immediately removed to the grave prepared for it, which is in the old portion of the Cemetery, about thirty feet south of the monument of the Indian chief Pushmahtaha, and adjoining the grave of the father of deceased. A cross of flowers was placed upon the coffin by one of Harold's sisters, and the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were performed by the Rev. Mr. Lewis: after which the coffin was lowered and the grave filled up. The ceremony was strictly private. and, beside the officiating clergyman, the only persons present were Herold's mother and sisters, who were very much affected. This morning the mother of Atzerodt arrived here from Baltimere, to be present

"The Secretary of War will order the delivery of the body of George A. Atzerodt to his brother, John C. Atze rodt. A. Johnson, President." The Evening Star says: "Application having been made for the body of Booth, it is likely that it will be delivered up shortly, as the authorities at the Arsenal are anxious that all of the bodies shall be removed from the warehouse where they were interred."

at the reinterment of her son. Mr. Schade, with the

brother, John C Atzerodt, called at the Executive

Mansion this morning, and on waiting on the Presi-

dent received the order indorsed:

It is understood that the remains of Booth will be taken in charge by an undertaker of Baltimore and conveyed to that city. They will probably be interred in Green Mound Cemetery, near the grave of his father, toe famous tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth.

The sub-committee appointed by the Committee on Appropriation, composed of Judge Kelsey of New-York, and Mr. Schofield of Pennsylvania, to whom was referred Mr. Shanks's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold a sufficient amount of bonds belonging to any of the Pacific Railroads which the Government is aiding, so as to secure the building of first-class roads, in accordance with the acts of Congress, have heard arguments in the case-one by Mr. Huntington of the Central Pacific, and another by Mr. Ames of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Huntington, on the part of the Central Pacific road, claims that the Union Pacific Company are not making what the law requires, a first-class road, but are constructing a road with a view of getting as many bonds as possible. He further claims that the Central Pacific Company have complied with the law, and therefore are entitled to proceed east to a place called Ogden, where the junction of the two roads ought to be fixed. The Union Pacific Company are now within about 30 miles of this point, while the Central Pacific are upward of 200 miles distant. The Committee had a long discussion on the subject this morning, but no conclusion was reached. It will be resumed at their next meeting. when a report may be expected.

A number of persons interested in securing an extension of the time when the tax on whisky shall be paid in bond, were hanging about the room of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, while the subject was under consideration. The Committee are divided on this question, and it will probably be left with the House to decide, when the tax bill comes up for consideration. Whatever action the House may take on the question, it is certain there will be no concurrent action on the part of the Senate, as the Finance Committee are averse to any legislation on the tax bill at the present session.

No decision has been reached on the question pending between the two Houses respecting the consolidation of the South American missions. The matter was referred to a Conference Committee some days ago, where the matter is still pending. The House, backed up by the Committee on Appropriations, will insist on Gen. Butler's proposition, while the Senate will insist on their own amendment. One side will be compelled to yield very soon.

The House Committee of Ways and Means to-day examined Supervisor Southworth of the Southern District of Pennsylvania, Assessor Homer Franklin of the Ninth New-York District and others, relative to the proposed change in the system of stamping whisky barrels, which it is presumed affords opportunities for frauds. A number of Assessors from the principal cities have been desired to attend, and submit their views as to many other presumed irregularities in the working of the new revenue laws, which the Committee propose to amend at an early date, with the concurrence of the House.

A very large amount of business accumulated at headquarters during the recent absence of the General-in-Chief, and, since his return, he has been devoting constant attention to matters requiring his personal supervision. Large numbers of visitors, both gentlemen and ladies, call daily at headquarters, mainly for the purpose of paying their respects to Gen. Grant, but unless they call between the hours in the forenoon set apart by the General for the reception of visitors, the desired interviews are not obtained. Among the callers on Gen. Grant this morn-

ing was Senator Morton. The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Gazette, under date of Feb. 14, says:

Gazette, under date of Feb. 14, says:

Boon after Gen. Grant had received the official announcement of his election as President of the United States, he was called upon by the Hon. Albert G. Brown and his colleague, Judge Simrall of Mississippi, accompanied by Judge Sharkle and the venerable Francia P. Biair. Mr. Biair introduced the Mississippi delegation, when the party were lyited to be scated. Gov. Brown proceeded to call the attention of Gen. Grant to the bill reported on Friday by Mr. Boutwell from the Committee on Reconstruction. Gov. Brown stated that the bill provided that the late Convention might reassemble and appoint a Provisional Governor of the State, and order a new election. The objection the delegation urged to this was allowing the Convention to appoint the Frovisional Governor, as they desired that the appointment of that officer be left to President Grant himself. The General quickly comprehended the whole case, and even surprised the delegation by suggestions which seemed to offer an easy and speedy solution of all their difficulties. Gov. Brown promptly replied that he would undertake to say that the people of Mississippi would, with a unanimity never before known, sauction the General's views, which extended even to the

A serious blunder occurred in these dispatches of yesterday. Your correspondent in speaking of the feeling among Congressmen in regard to Gen. Grant's speech to the Congress Committee, who officially in formed him of his election, said that the "dominant party in Congress were highly elated at the prospect, and that they warmly indorsed the course Gen.

Grant is pursuing, and they express high hopes of the future." As it appears in print he is made to say the Democratic party instead of the dominant party.

The matter in dispute between Portugal and Great Britain, on which President Johnson has consented to act as arbitrator, is the title to an island off the western coast of Africa, at the mouth of Rio Grande, in the Province of Senegambia. Both the Portuguese and British have settlements on the adjoining coast, and the Portuguese have for a long time claimed this island, which is now held by the En-

glish. Commissioner Rollins has written a letter calling special attention to the fact that the extension of time given to dealers in smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco, before the same shall be packed and stamped, expires to-day. The law does not require that this be done by Internal Revenue officers, or under their inspection even. It is made the duty of the owners of such tobacco to pack, or repack, and stamp; and severe penalties are imposed for any violation of the law in this regard. It is the duty of Revenue officers to see that the law is complied with, and that all yielations are reported for prosecution. It must, however, be remembered that persons having tobacco in their possession incur no liability for keeping it unstamped, so long as they do not sell or offer it for sale.

The final argument for the claimant in the McGarraghan claim for the New-Idria Quicksilver mines, was concluded to-day, before the Senate Committee on Private Land claims. The Committee will probably make a final report in the matter during the

present week. Mr. Hulburd expects to make a report on the Alaska Investigation during the present week. There is one fact which has developed itself in this investigation that has not yet been made public, which is that the Russian Government was fully aware of the fact that the treaty was not binding until action was had by Congress.

A delegation from the Choctaw Nation, headed by their Governor, is now in this city for the purpose of bringing before Congress the proposition of admitting the Nation as a State of the Union. Their present government is modeled after our State governments, and they wish to assume all the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

Secretary McCulloch has prepared a circular for Collectors of Customs, relative to the guano islands appertaining to the United States. To the circular is subjoined a corrected list of the guano islands bonded under the act of August 18, 1856, and the attention of Collectors is directed to said islands, with a view to the proper enforcement of the laws regulating intercourse therewith. The law requires that no guano shall be taken from said islands, rock, or key, except for the use of citizens of the United States, or persons residing therein. The act of July, 806, partially suspends this prohibition. The law also provides that the introduction of guano from said islands, rocks, or keys, shall be regulated as the coasting trade between the different ports of the United States, and the same laws shall govern the vessels concerned therein, and as the laws of the United States forbid foreign vessels from engaging United States forbid foreign vessels from engaging in coasting trade, and a commercial intercourse with these islands thus forms a part of said trade, Collectors are requested to use all vigilance to prevent any infraction of any law or regulation on the subject. The list numbers about 75 islands, designated by name, latitude, and longitude.

The Committee on Indian Affairs have, through Senster Declittle, made the following reactions.

The Committee on Indian Affairs have, through Senator Dochittle, made the following report on a resolution in reference to the Cherokee lands, which had been referred to them:

First: That in their opinion the title of the lands in question prior to the treaty of 1866 was in the Cherokee Nation as purchasers, and held by patent of the United States in fee simple; Second: That no person had any right, legal or equitable, to enter upon such lands, and claim adversely to that people; Third: That the only settlers who can claim any legal or equitable rights in said lands adverse to the Cherokee Nation or their assignees, are those provided for in the treaty of 1866 and the treaty supplementary thereto of 1868; therefore, the Committee report in favor of an indefinite postponement of said resolution. This report, it is said, ettles the question of the sale in favor of Joseph F. Jay of Detroit.

favor of Joseph F. Jay of Detroit.

The Supreme Court has ordered a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of Peter Philips to be produced as preliminary to the argument on the application to issue a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood. The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Spangler and Arnold, Dry Tortugas prisoners, is to be argued. tugas prisoners, is to be argued.

THE PEDESTRIAN AT AUBURN-HE LECTURES IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 14. - Mr. Weston left Skancateles at a late hour this morning, and arrived in this city about noon. He was met some distance from here by a procession of citizens, some in conveyances, who escerted him to his hotel. The streets through which he passed were filled with spectators, who gave him a warm reception. After taking some refreshment at his hotel, he gave a short lecture at the Opera House before an immense audience, and again started on his journey. His next stopping place will be Ithaca, about forty miles distant. The snow is rapidly disappearing from the roads, but they are yet encumbered with large quantities of mud and water, not withstanding which the quantities of mud and water, not withstanding which the quantities of mud and water, not withstanding which the pedestrian announces that he will recover some of his lost time during the present week. He has already trav-eled 7462 miles since leaving Bangor, and expects to reach Buffalo about Sunday.

# IMPORTANT LAWSUIT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- A remarkable suit came up for trial in the Superior Court, in the Chancery side, this morning, involving city property valued at \$1,500,000. The suit is brought by Henry Uhlick, eldest son of the the late Carl Gettfried Uhlick. The deceased had three the late Carl Gottfried Uhlick. The deceased had three sons. Henry disagreed with his father, and the two younger sons were of weak intellect. Old Uhlick, just before his death, confided in John H. Muhlike, and intrusted his affairs to his management. The millionaire died intestate, though he had directed that his son Henry should receive \$50,000 worth of property, and his second son a small monthly allowance, while the remainder should be divided between the youngest son and Muhlike, the latter thus receiving about \$700,000. Henry claims that his father was completely under Muhlike's influence, and appeals against such division of the property. The two younger sons and Muhlike defend the case.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN STATE OFFICERS IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 14.—The Supreme Court of Nevada has rendered an opinion with regard to the Constitutionality of the action of the Legislature over the Governor's veto. The Governor's action, in calling on the Court to sustain his veto, has created great excitement and ill feeling, and threats of impeachment have been made for abuse of privilege. The decision is against the Governor's objections, and the Legislature is jubilant.

# ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 15.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night hast to rob the First National Bank of this city. An entrance to the Bank was effected by cutting a hole through the roof, which the burglars reached from an adjoining building, and then lowering themselves by ropes. The burglars succeeded in forcing open two heavy doors leading to the vaults, and were successfully working on the doors of the vaults when they became alarmed and fled, leaving behind a complete set of most ingeniously constructed tools.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Saturday evening, during dense fog, two trains on the North-Western Railroad ollided at Gidddin, Iowa. Joel Burch, the road-master, eccived injuries from which he died, and four or five ther employes were seriously injured.

SCRANTON, Feb. 15 .- This morning about 3 o'clock the First Methodist Church and parsonage, and another dwelling house situated in the Fourth Ward of this city (Hyde Park) were burned to the ground. The loss is about \$12,000. The church was insured for \$1,500 in the Gleus Falls (New-York) Company, and the parsonage in the Wyoming (Pennsylvania) Company for \$800.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.

and packed in Chicago this season was 697,954. ... The occurrence on Saturday evening on a slight fire in the drawing room of Barnam's Hotel, Bal timore, in connection with the fact of a fire having broken out in the same places short time previous, has raised suspicion that the fires were the work of an incendiary, and a reward has been offered for the detection of the guilty party.

The death of James Doyle, a lawyer of .... A special election was held in Providence

.... United States and Morgan of New-York obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court of Louis-ville, Ky., on Saturday.against G. W. Thatcher, for \$37,800

to day to decide upon the introduction of water the Pawtucket River. The proposition was car

### FOREIGN NEWS.

ARREST OF CARLISTS-VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA. Madrid, Feb. 15 .- Arrests of Carlists continue to be made in this city, and in different parts of the country. Regiments of the regular service and large numbers of velunteers daily offer their services to the Government for the suppression of the revolt in

RESIGNATION OF OLOZAGA-RING FERDINAND CONSENTS TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE.

Señor Olozaga has resigned his appointment as Embassador to France, and also his seat in the Constitent Cortes, Ex-King Ferdinand, father of the reigning King of Portugal, has accepted the candidature for the throne of Spain.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. PARIS, Feb. 15 .- De Cazotte, the present French

Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed Bremier de Montmorand, Consul at Shanghai. The latter gentleman has been appointed Consul-General at New-York.

[NOTE.—A recent telegram from San Francisco and counces the death by small-pox of M. De Cazotte.—EDF

GREECE.

THE NEW MINISTRY. ATHENS, Feb. 14.—The new Ministry have issued instructions to the military and naval officers countermanding the recent orders for warlike prepara-

CHINA.

A COLLISION BETWEEN ENGLISH SAILORS AND CHINAMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Late dispatches from China report that a collision took place at Swatow between the Chinese inhabitants and the crew of the British gunboat Grasshopper. The fight was obstinate and bloody; the sailors fought desperately but were overwhelmed by the natives, whose number constantly increased; and were compelled to retire to their ship with eleven of their number wounded; many Chinamen were killed and wounded in the affray.

JAPAN.

RECEPTION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS BY THE MIKADO.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- News has been received from Japan via Shanghai, that the Mikado had received the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Yeddo with great ceremony, and showed an earnest desire to maintain peaceful relations.

PARAGUAY.

EVACUATION OF ASUNCION, AND FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- Later details from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of the evacuation of Asuncion by the Paraguayan Government and army, and of the flight of President Lopez into the

TURKEY.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.-The Sultan has appointed Mehmid Emin Ali Pacha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ruschid Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Medhat Pasha, Governor of Bagdad, and Omar Pasha, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Candia.

CRETE.

TURKISH ACCOUNTS-THE ISLAND SAID TO BE QUIET.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The following news, which is official, has just beeen received here: All the insur gent chiefs of Crete have submitted to the Turkish authority. The island is nowtranguil.

THE INSURRECTION NOT YET EXTINCT.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20. - The present status of the Cretan insurrection is this: The French volunteers have all left, and the insurrection is kept up exclusively by the Cretans themselves and the native menced the movement, and who have fought in all the principal engagements. They are well armed and number 6,000 or 8,000. They live off the country, trusting to occasional aid in the arrival of a chance steamer or salling vessel with ammunition, provisions, &c. They prevent the Turkish forces, 40,000 in number, from penetrating into the mountain fastnesses. They are as hardy as their native recks—they sleep on the fields of snow, eat weeds and grass when no other means of sustenance can be had, drink snow water, and lead a life of exposure which the veteran soldiers of Russia could not endure. Such men will hold out to the last, for they have sworn to achieve the redemption of the island from Turkish rule or perish in the attempt. The fact that the blockade is kept up as strictly as heretofore is the best proof of the continued existence of the insurrection. When you hear that the blockade of Crete is raised, then you may believe that the insurrection is put down, but not till then. menced the movement, and who have fought in all the

then.
The Conference has only put things as they were before the rupture—nothing more. It has settled nothing. Vol unteers will go again to Crete, and whenever the Enosingets a chance she will slip over and throw in a cargo of

THE MISSION OF MR. CASSIMATIS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your correspondence from Paris, published in your issue of Saturday last, it was asserted that Mr. Cassimatis, the companion of Mr. Veisudaki, President of the Provisional Government of Crete, is intrusted with a secret mission to the United States Government, particularly, about the cession of one of the Greek islands to the United States for a havai depot. This report is entirely erroneous. I can state positively that Mr. Cassimatis has no official capacity whatever, and comes simply to this country as an interpreter of Mr. Velsudaki, who speaks no other language but the Greek. Mr. Cassimatis, being a native of the Ionian Islands, speaks English fluently.

THE STORM.

The English papers are filled with details of the damage done by the storms of Jan. 30 and 31. The Western Morning News says that at Plymouth there was a fearful deluge of rain, accompanied by the most appalling lightning and thunder. The tide in Plymouth and other ports of Devon and Cornwall was the highest known for thirty years. A considerable portion of Plymouth was completely inundated, and one of the Royal Marines was drowned. In some other towns the streets were converted into rivers, and the inmates had to leave their houses in boats. The shipping in Plymouth Sound rode out the gale in safety. At Falmouth several collisions took place among the large fleet of merchant vessels which crowded the harbor. The Freuch brig Charles Emma sank; the crew were fortanately saved. The bark Aldivalloch, of Sunderland, also foundered, and the crew in this instance, too, were saved. At Penzance the scene was terrific, the great rollers from the Channel charging up over the sands of Mount's Ray in a manner frightfully grand. The ship Choice of South Shields, went ashore on the Pras Sand's at 10'clock in the morning. The master, the second sante and one seaman were drowned; eight men were, waved by the use of the rocket lines. The lifeboat was drought from a distance of ten miles in an hour and three-quarters after the news of the wrock had been received at the station. The railways and telegraphs have suffered severely. Two hundred yards of the long wooden viaduct of the West Cornwall Railway, which skirts Mount's Bay between Marazion and Penzance, have been washed away, and the trains are unable to enter the town. The South Western Morning News says that at Plymouth there was a tion. The railways and telegraphs have suffered severely. Two hundred yards of the long wooden viaduct of the West Cornwall Kailway, which skirts Mount's Bay between Marazion and Penzance, have been washed away, and the trains are unable to enter the town. The South Railway has been greatly injured, and for a long distance near Dawlish, where it runs across the sands at the foot of the lofty red-sandstone cliffs, the line has been washed away, as it was during the Royal Charter gale. Traffic between Exeter and Flymouth is thus completely cut off. At Dawlish, unhappily, one man has been killed. The Electric and International Telegraph, which follows the line of railway, has been either blown down by the hurricane or washed away by the sea. The United Kingdom Telegraph line, which is miand, is, however, still open. The Laverpool papers report the destruction of the volunteer drill shed at Birkenhead, which was leveled to the ground by a heavy gust of wind. In the neighborhood of Furness the sea broke through an embankment, submerged 800 acres of land, and drowned upward of 200 sheep. A telegram from Oxford states that the floods are out again in the neighborhood of that city, and are higher than they have been this season, with every prospect of rising. Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs that considerable damage has been done to the public buildings and houses in Dublin. Several lives have been lost by the floods at Galway. The floods have injured the Queenstown direct railway, and traffic is suspended. From Cork, our correspondent telegraphs: Extensive damage has been caused by high tides and the furricane on the Southern coast. On Saturday night the tide invaded the city, and the principal thoroughfares were several feet under water. Considerable loss has been sustained, and great suffering caused in the peor quarters of the town. All the jetties in the river and harbor are damaged by the gale. At Youghal the tide broke over the beach, demolishing the railway station, a timber structure, overturning and sweepi

great hight yesterday morning and to-day, but the gales

THE WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE-

AN ENCOUNTER AT MANCARGUA. HAVANA, Feb. 15 .- The city of Trinidad, in the Central Department, has been declared in a state of siege. An engagement has taken place at Mancargua be tween the troops and the Revolutionists. The official accounts claim a victory for the Government. No reports of the losses on either side are given.

THE YACHT HENRIETTA.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, via Lake City, Feb. 14 .-The yacht Henrietta left Bermuda on the 13th and ar rived at St. Thomas on the 24th of January. The next day she ran to St. Croix, where Gen. Van Allen and his party were entertained with an official dinner by the Governor-General, and also by the planters of the island. She left St. Croix on the 29th for Guadaloupe, but, encountering head winds, she changed her course, and arrived here on the 9th inst. Yesterday Admiral Hoff, Sir Charles Bright and Gen. Smith were entertained on board the yacht. She will leave on the 15th for New-York, via Charleston.

CANADA.

ANOTHER HEAVY SNOW STORM-EXPLOSION IN

AN OIL REFINERY. MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 15-Another heavy now storm began here last night, and still continues The railroads are again blocked up. It is reported that the late snow storm entailed an extra expense to the Grand Trunk Railway, of \$100,000. Orrawa, Ont. Feb. 15.—The most violent snow storm of the seagn set in here westerness.

of the season set in here yesterday noon. More than a foot of snow has already fallen and the storm still continues. No mails by railroad have left here to-day.

An explosion took place in an oil refinery at Guelph to-day. The roof was blown off and the building considerably wrecked. Three of the workmen were seriously injured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TOED BY GOV. BULLOCK.

THE BILL REFERRING THE QUESTION OF NEGRO ELIGIBILITY TO THE GEORGIA COURTS VE-

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15 .- The joint resolution of the Legislature referring the question of the eligibil State was to-day returned to the Legislature by Gov. Bullock without his approval. He says the resolution does not settle, nor even touch two of the leading points, viz., the organization of the Legislature under the law and its subsequent action in excluding a large portion of its members on account of color; that the resolution does not bind the Legislature to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, or even indicate a disposition to do so; that the well-worded resolves do not touch upon one of the viral points at issue, and have no binding force as to the other likelyito satisfy a body of men whose firmness, wisdom, and patriotism conducted the country successfully through the great Rebellion, and says, "May we not expect that Congress will ask stronger guarantees for the rights of over 500,000 American citizens of the black race among us than the fallible judgment of three citizens of the white race;" and that he is unwilling to believe that the Legislature intend to submit it to Congress as a deliberate and final action toward establishing harmony among our selves and with Gen. Grant. It recommends the Legislature to take initiative steps toward the consummation of the policy of Congress, from whom we derive all we have and we expect to enjoy of civil government, undo what has been done, restore colored members to their seats, and exclude every person who cannot take the test oath. State was to-day returned to the Legislature by Gov

NEW-YORK THIEVES IN BOSTON - ANOTHER JEWELER ROBBED.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—About 7 o'clock this even-ing two men entered the joweiry store of Mr. Federhen, No. 53 Court-st., and saked to look at some diamond rings. While Mr. Federhen's back was turned they snatched a tray, containing \$2,000 worth of jeweiry, and rushed out of the store, and made their escape. The Chieves are supposed to have arrived from New-York.

THE McCONNELL MURDER.

THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST ROB-INSON.

It is seldom such a mass of circumstantial evidence is brought to light as that which is woven around the unfortunate man, William A. Robinson, now confined in jail at Jacksonville, Ill., upon the charge of confined in jail at Jacksonville, Ill., upon the charge of assassinating the Hon. Murray McConnell, and new threads are being gathered up which tend to confirm his guilt, and render the evidence of his crime more conclusive. On the table of the murdered man was an interest calculator, opened at a particular page, with marks showing it to have been in use at the very instant of the murder. A note due from Robinson to the murdered man was missing. The interest-calculator was opened at just the proper place for calculating the interest ou the note. A further search developed a little piece of paper, less than two inches square, which contained a calculation, in the murdered man's own hand, of interest on a note of \$400, drawn on the very day Robinson's note was drawn, and up to the very day of the murder. When the accused was arrested he claimed to have paid this note on the 10th of December single glance suffect to show that the cash receipts during these few days, as shown by the new book, were precisely \$400 more than the old book—exactly balancing the \$400 entered as paid McConnell. A further scrutiny developed the fact that in all these entries on the new book, the units' place of dollars, and the deci-mal parts of dollars, were the same as in the old book, tens' place of dollars, sufficient to make \$400. Then it was again observed that these additional figures were in a different kind of fak from the remaining figures, and then that this ink was the same as the ink with which entries were made on the day of the murder. A card was also found on his desk, on which he had calculated what charges were necessary to make this difference of \$400 in his entries of moneys received during that week, in order to balance the entry of \$400 paid McConnell. And a further search has brought to light another book, containing a memorandum account of all his money disbursements during several months past, and no such entry as \$400 to McConnell appears. And then it was shown that, on the day preceding the murder, he endeavored to borrow money of several persons, saying he had to pay a note to McConnell. It was evident that his books had been changed; but he had forgotten about the old copy of the ledger and the private memorandum account book, so that his skilful arrangement of hisbooks, to afford him a defense in case it should be discovered that the note was missing, proved to be really a trap set for himself. When Robinson was first arrested he conducted himself with great coolness, but since the verdict of the coroner's jary was annonneed, he has appeared furtherly prostrated and heartbroken.

The funeral of Gen. McConnell was solemnized at Jacksonville on Friday affernoon. It was attended by several thousand people. Business during the afternoon was entirely suspended, not a single store or shop being open. [Chicago Times.]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE. The Board of Excise met yesterday, Com-

missioner Bosworth in the chair. Sixty-eight new licenses were granted to sell liquor. A resolution was adopted in were granted to sell liquor. A resolution was adopted instructing the Counsel for the Board to consider and report whether the Board has power to enforce the presence of witnesses in cases brought before them for their consideration, and if so, what should be the proper mode of proceedure. Henry Bizzenbergen, of No. 22 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., was tried for a violation of the Excise law, and acquitted. The cases of Wm. J. Smith, No. 33 freing-place; James Gliroy, No. 1 Ridge-st.; Herman Schame, No. 616 Grand-st., and Patrick Gilligan, No. 318 Eleventh-ave., were called up for a hearing, and the witnesses not being present, were adjourned two weeks.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND COPENHAGEN. It is understood that the American line of It is understood that the American line of steamers to Europe will resume operations for the season on March 13, when Ruger Brothers will dispatch the steamer Ariel from this port for Bremen and Copenhagen via Southampton. Some time since, the North German Lloyd adopted a measure which peremptorily suppressed all competition in the matter of bringing passengers to the United States by steamer from Bremen. The effect of this monopolizing policy necessarily is to impair the prestige of Bremen as a starting-point for German emigrants—a prestige originally won in considerable degree by reason of the facilities afforded by the American line for travel at reduced rates. The projected line to Copenhagen appears to be one result of the policy, and it is said that the agents of the American line have closed contracts for transportation to the United States of several thousand Scandanivian and North German emigrants, during the coming season, from the ports of Copenhagen, Gottenburg, and Hamburg.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAIL-ROAD.

The through accommodation train due at Hoboken at 5 p. m., collided with the Dover accommodation train, due at that place at 12 m., yesterday, at 3:12. The collision occurred about three miles below Dover. Both engines were considerably damaged, and the platforms of the cars were broken up. The forward passenger car was almost a complete wreck, the floor being broken up and the scats torn from their fastenings. Fortunately there were very few passengers on the Fortunately there were very few passengers on the trains, and the only persons injured were two of the brakenen employed on the up-train, who received quite severe bruses. The Dover train was nearly three hours behind time, and was occupying the time of the downtrain. Had the trains been moving at their usual rates of speed, the accident would have been a very serious one TRICHINOSIS.

mitted into the New-York Hospital a German sailor who

gave his name as John Wöbka, and who was suffering

from what appeared to be typhoid fever, although, as the

case progressed, certain symptoms were developed which

were very puzzling to the physicians. On Wednesday last

it began to be suspected that the disease was trichinosis

instead of fever, and the attending physician gave orders

to have a small piece of muscle removed from the patient's

shoulder, and examined microscopically. The next

morning, however, the man was so low that it was not

deemed advisable to make the incision, and on the even

TWO DEATHS IN THIS CITY-EIGHT CASES FROM ONE HOUSE. On the 21st of last January there was ad-

ing of the same day he died. On Friday, ar examination of the body made. No traces of the lesions characteristic of typhoid fever were detected, but the muscular tissue was found to be full of Trichine spirales. It was too late to ascertain where he came from, his "permit" from the Custom-House (on which a sailor is always admitted to this hospital) giving, of course, no clue as to his place of residence. On Saturday another German sailor, named Robert Campbell, was admitted, and his symptoms pointed clearly to typhoid fever, for which he was acordingly regularly treated. Last Sunday evening he complained of severe pain in the back, and there was found to be considerable tenderness in all the muscular parts of his body. He was then questioned as to whether he had ever been in the habit of eating raw meat, and replied that in the boarding-house at No. 5 Carlisle-st. where he had been stopping, they were given uncooked sausage two or three times a week, and raw ham on Sundays, of both of which he had partaken. By the permission of the patient, an incision was made in his shoulder, and a piece of muscle was removed, examined microscopically, and found to be full of tricking. He was then asked whether any one else in this boardinghouse had been sick, and replied that the landlord, the landlerd's wife, the bar-keeper, the "run and three other sailors beside himself had all been ill. It was also ascertained from this man, that the landlord, landlady, and barkeeper were still at No. 5 Carlisle-st., that two of the boarders had been brought to the New-York Hospital about a fortnight before, while the third was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital on Thursday last. He said that he could not give the names of these men, but believed be ould recognize them, and on being shown the body of Wöbka, lying in the dead-house, at once identified it as the corpse of one of his fellow-boarders. Yesterday afternoon a visit was made to the Carlisle-st. louse, which seems to be one of the best of its class, and and the correctness of Campbell's statements was definitely confirmed. The landlord, landlady, and barkeeper were but lightly attacked, and all three soon recovered and are now entirely well. The runner, named Peter Nelson, next fell sick, and was taken to the New-York Hospital about the time Wobka was taken there. A day or two later, another boarder, John Rasmerson, was admitted to the same hospital, and on Thursday last, Brooklyn Hospital. On examining the records for the past month, it was found that Nelson was admitted on Jan. 16, suffering apparently from typhoid fever, accompanied, however, by certain puzzling symptoms, and that he died 13 days after his no one suspecting that he was a victim to trichinosis. The patient Rasmerson, who was also supposed to have been suffering from typhold fever, is so far convalescent as to be able to walk about the ward. On closer examination, last evening, the history of his case was found to point so clearly to trichinosis as to justify an incision, to which the patient readily consented; and a microscopic examination revealed the fact that his muscles were thickly studded with trichina, which he will doubtless carry to the day of his death. It appears from the above statement that there have been in this city at least eight cases of this disease during

THE BROOKLYN POISONING CASE.

the last month, all traceable to the same source. Three

of these were readily cured, one of the patients is con-

valescent, one (Campbell) will probably recover, and

two (Wobka, the sailor, and Wilson, the "runner,") have

died, while nothing has been learned of the coudition of

INQUEST OVER ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

the man at the Brooklyn Hospital.

Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday ouching the death of Sylvester Denton. The deceased it appears, was visiting the family of the Rev. Alfred Pinney, at No. 67 Madison-st., and on Friday last ate of some of the pudding with the rest of the family, which had been made of meal in which arsenic had been mixed. eating the pudding, but owing to the prompt treatment by the physicians, the lives of all, with the exception of

the deceased, were saved.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney testified that he purchased two or three ounces of the arsenic about three years ago in Morristown, New-Jersey, for the purpose of destroying rata at the house he then occupied. He mixed the poison with some meal, and what he did not use he wrapped up in a paper and marked poison. This was brought to Brookiyn, and was placed on the top shelf in the kitchen closet, by many Emma Williams testified as follows: I live in the family of the Rev. Dr. Pinney as a servant; on Friday last I mixed up an Indian pudding for dinner by direction of Mrs. Pinney; after getting it into the boller I thought it was too small, so I took it out sgain, and having used all the meal that was in the meal bucket, I remembered seeing some white meal in a paper in the closet; this I took, it being about a cup-full, and mixed it with the other; when dinner was rendy I placed it on the table; Charles Pinney said to me, "What have you been doing to the pudding, Mary?" Miss Amelia then said to me. "What is the matter with this pudding! just taste of it—it tastes as if it had cayenne pepper in it;" Mrs. Pinney was very sick up stairs, and she sent for me and asked me, "What have you put in the pudding—tell me quick!" I was so frightened that I could not answer; there were ten persons who cat the pudding, and all of them were taken very sick; the poison was on the shelf where there were other papers of pepper, oatneal, etc.

The physician testified to having been called, and flading the family of Mr. Finney poisoned, vomiting; some were almost in a collapse condition; in the case of the deceased his skin was blue and cold, and it was almost impossible to make him vomit; every means was resorted to to save the lives of all.

The lury returned the following verdiet: "We find that the deceased, Sylvester Denton, came to his ceath by the needental taking of arsenie poison, mixed with Indian ecidental taking of arsenie poison, mixed with Indian the deceased, were saved.

The Rev. Mr. Pinney testified that he purchased two or

The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Sylvester Denton, came to his ceath by the accidental taking of arsenic poison, mixed with Indian meal, which had been carelessly kept in the kitchen closet, where other ingredients were stored in packages similar in appearance, and on the same shelf. And further, the jury, from the evidence farmined, find that Mr. and Mrs. Pinney deserve censure for having about the house, accessible to servants and others, that potent poison."

CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY MEETING. A meeting was held last evening, in Room

No. 24, Cooper Institute, for the purpose of initiating a movement for the institution of a Cooperative Grocery Store, Mr. J. W. R. Hill occupied the chair, and read . series of resolutions setting forth that great loss and damage resulted to the consumer from the inconvenient and roundabout manner in which all articles of consumption now reaches him from the original producer; that much waste and deterioration of foed resulted from frequent handling and repacking; that no trustworthy system of weights and measures exists, and that the fleree competition between different dealers in similar articles presents a sirong temptation to commit adulterations and frauds in the quality of articles of food; and finally resolving, as the sense of the meeting, that a system of coperation among consumers would effectually remedy all these evils. Mr. Hill explained his own idea of a feasible plan for cooperation, which was for any number of house-keepers to associate themselves together, each paying in a small sum to constitute an original capital; then to appoint some one to act as their agent for purchasing desired articles. This agent should go to the wholesale dealers or producers and agree with them that they should furnish and deliver to the members of the association their articles put up in small packages at a certain specified advance on the wholesale price. In effect, he proposed that the wholesale dealer should be induced to become a retailer and deliver his goods in small quantities instead of largo ones, with certain restrictions as to his profits. Mr. Martin Lewis of Bergen related his experience as a stockholder in a cooperative grocery store in Jersey City. This institution was chartered by the State, it had ample capital, and started under the most favorable mispices, yet under two successive Mannagers it had steadily lost money without producing any adequate benefit to its stockholders. They were now trying acanh, under a third manager, and the stockholders hoped to succeed better; but still be, Mr. Lewis, had not much faith in the practical benefits of the system. He believed that the only effectual method of obviating the evils complished of, and whele certainly did exi series of resolutions setting forth that great loss and damage resulted to the consumer from the inconvenient